NOVEMBER, 1786. THE NUMB. 2946.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1786.

NEW-YORK.

Report of a Committee of Congress.

The Grand Committee, consisting of Mr. Livermore, Mr. Dane, Mr. Manning, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Smith, Mr. Symmes, Mr. Pettit, Mr. Henry, Mr. Lee, Mr. Bloodworth, Mr. Pinckney, and Mr. Houston, appointed to report such amendments to the confederation, and such resolutions as it may be necessary to recommend to the several states, for the purpose of obtaining from them such powers as will render the federal government adequate to the ends for which it was instituted:

Beg leave to submit the following Report to the consideration of Congress:

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the Legislatures of the several states to adopt the following articles, as articles of the confederation, and to authorise their Delegates in Congress to sign and ratify the same severally as they shall be adopted, to wit:

Art. 14. The United States in Congress Assembled shall have the sole and exclusive power of regulating the trade of the states, as well with foreign nations as with each other, and of laying such prohibitions, and such imposts and duties upon imports and exports, as may be necessary for the purpose; provided the citizens of the states shall in no instance be subjected to pay higher duties and imposts than those imposed on the subjects of foreign powers; provided also, that all such duties as may be imposed, shall be collected under such regulations as the United States in Congress Assembled shall establish, consistent with the constitutions of the states respectively, and to accrue to the use of the state in which the same shall be payable; provided also, that the Legislative power of the several states shall not be restrained from laying embargoes in time of scarcity; and provided lastly, that every Act of Congress for the above purpose, shall have the assent of nine states in Congress Assembled, and in that proportion when there shall be more than thirteen in the union.

Art. 15. That the respective states may be induced to preform the several duties, mutually and solemnly agreed to be performed by their federal compact; and to prevent unreasonable delays in any state in furnishing her just proportion of the common charges of the union when called upon, and those essential evils which have heretofore often arisen to the confederacy from such delays, it is agreed, that whenever a requisition shall be made by Congress upon the several states on the principles of the confederation, for their quotas of the common charges or land forces of the union, Congress shall fix the proper periods when the states shall pass legislative acts, complying therewith, and give full and complete effect to the same; and if any state shall neglect seasonably to pass such acts, such state shall be charged with an additional sum to her quota, called for from the time she may be required to pay or furnish the same, which additional sum or charge, shall be at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on her said quota; and if the requisition shall be for land forces, and any state shall neglect to furnish her quota in time, the average expence of such quota shall be ascertained by Congress, and such state shall be charged therewith, or with the average expence of what she may be deficient, and in addition thereto, from the time her forces were required to be ready to act in the field, with a farther sum, which shall be at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on the amount of such expence.

Art. 16. And that resources of any state which may be negligent in furnishing her just proportion of the common expence of the union, may in a reasonable time be applied; it is further agreed, that if any state shall so neglect as aforesaid, to pass laws in compliance with the said requisition, and to adopt measures to give the same full effect, for the space of ten months, and shall then or afterwards be found that a majority of the states have passed such laws, and adopted such measures, the United States in Congress Assembled shall have full power and authority to levy, assess and collect all sums and duties with which any such state so neglecting to comply with the requisition, may stand charged on the same by the laws and rules by which the last state tax next preceding such requisition in such state, was levied, assessed and collected; to apportion the sum so required on the towns or counties in such state, to order the sums so apportioned to be assessed by the assessors of such last state tax, and the said assessments to be committed to the collectors of the same last state tax, to collect and to make return of such assessments and commitments to the treasurer of the United States, who, by himself, or his deputy, when directed by Congress, shall have power to recover the monies of such collectors for the use of the United States in the same manner and under the same penalties as state taxes are recovered and collected by the treasurers of the respective states; and the several towns or counties respectively, shall be responsible for the conduct of said assessors and collectors; and in case there shall be any vacancy in any of said offices of assessors or collectors, by death, removal, refusal to serve, resignation, or otherwise, then other fit persons shall be chosen to fill such vacancies in the usual manner in such town or county, within twenty days after notice of the assessment, and in case any towns or counties, any assessors, collectors or sheriffs, shall neglect or refuse to do their duty, Congress shall have the same rights and powers to compel them that the state may have in assessing and collecting state taxes.

And if any state, by any legislative act, shall prevent or delay the due collection of said sums, as aforesaid, Congress shall have full power and authority to appoint assessors and collectors thereof, and sheriffs to enforce the collections under the warrants of distress issued by the treasurer of the United States; and if any further opposition shall be made to such collections, by the state or by the citizens thereof, and their conduct not disapproved of by the state, such conduct, on the part of the state, shall be considered as an open violation of the federal compact.

Art. 17. And any state which, from time to time, shall be found in her payments on any requisition in advance on an average of the payments made by the states, shall be allowed an interest of per cent. per annum on her said advanced sums or expences; and the state which, from time to time, shall be found in arrear on the principles aforesaid, shall be charged with an interest of per cent. per annum, on the sums in which she may be so in arrear.

Art. 18. In case it shall hereafter be found necessary by Congress to establish any new system, of revenue, and to make any new regulations in the finances of the United States for a limited term, not exceeding fifteen years, in their operation, for supplying the common treasury with monies for defraying all charges of war, and all other expences that shall be incurred for the common defence, or general welfare; and such new systems or regulations shall be agreed to and adopted by the United States in Congress Assembled, and afterwards be confirmed by the legislatures of eleven states, and in that proportion when there shall be more than thirteen in the union, the same shall become binding in all the states as fully as if the legislatures of all the states should confirm the same.

Art. 19. The United States in Congress Assembled shall have the sole and exclusive power of declaring what offences against the United States shall be deemed a treason, and what offences shall be deemed piracy or felony on the high seas, and to annex suitable punishments to all the offences aforesaid respectively, and power to institute a federal judicial court, for trying and punishing all officers appointed by Congress, for all crimes, offences and misbehaviour in their offices, and to which court an appeal shall be allowed from the judicial courts of the several States, in all causes wherein questions shall arise on the meaning and construction of treaties entered into by the United States with any foreign power, or on the law of nations, or wherein any question shall arise respecting any regulations that may hereafter be made by Congress relative to trade and commerce, or the collection of federal revenues pursuant to powers that shall be vested in that body, or wherein questions of importance may arise, and the United States shall be a party; provided, that the trial of the fact by a jury shall ever be held sacred and also the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*; provided also, that no member of Congress, or officer holding any office under the United States, shall be judge of said court; and the said court shall consist of seven judges, to be appointed from the different parts of the union, to wit, one from New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut; one from Massachusetts; one from New-York and New-Jersey; one from Pennsylvania; one from Delaware and Maryland; one from Virginia, and one from North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, and four of whom shall be a quorom to do business.

Art. 20. That due attention may be given to the affairs of the union early in the federal year, and the sessions of Congress made as short as conveniently may be, each state shall elect her delegates annually before the first of July, and make it their duty to give an answer before the first of September in every year, whether they accept their appointments or not, and make effectual provision for filling the places of those who may decline, before the first of October yearly, and to transmit to Congress by the 10th of the same month, the names of the delegates who shall be appointed and accept their appointments, and it shall be the indispensable duty of delegates to make a representation of their state in Congress, on the first Monday of November annually; and if any delegate or delegates, when required by Congress to attend so far as may be necessary to keep up a representation of each state in Congress, or having his or their seat, shall withdraw without leave of Congress, unless recalled by the state, he or they shall be proceeded against as Congress shall direct; provided no punishment shall be further extended than to disqualifications any longer to be members of Congress, or to hold any office of trust or profit under the United States, or any individual state, and the several states shall adopt regulations effectual to the attainment of the ends of this article.

Philadelphia, November 2, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Coffee-house in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. at 5 o'clock in the evening, a certain Messuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, situate on Seventh-street from the river Delaware, and between Race and Arch-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; being 20 feet in front on the Seventh-street aforesaid, and in length or depth 49 feet and 6 inches; bounded by lots of Joseph Davis and Matthias Keely; subject to a ground-rent of 7l. 10 s. per annum; taken in execution as the property of Michael Taylor, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 3, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following Tract or Piece of Land, lying and being in lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, containing about 20 acres, with a messuage, and other improvements thereon; bounded by Pennypack creek, and by land of Charles Huftice, James Hilton and Thomas Livizey, is well watered, and about 11 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and sold as part of the estate of Joseph Vandegrift, and Mary his wife, late Mary M'Bean, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Chester, November 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued by the county Commissioners, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale (by adjournment) on the premises, in the township of East Fallowfield, on Thursday, the 23d day of November instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, A Tract of Land, containing 250 acres, more or less, with two messuages thereon, one of which is a public house, and well situated for that business, more especially as a road is lately laid out, leading from Strasburg in Lancaster county, to the city of Philadelphia, which leads by the door of said public house; late the estate of Philip Docherty, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, late Sheriff.

Chester, November 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by the county Commissioners and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale (by adjournment) on the premises, in the township of East Marlborough, on Saturday, the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, A Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 260 acres, more or less, with a good dwelling-house and barn thereon, and in other respects well improved, and great convenience of meadow, bounded by lands of Jonathan Jackson, lands late of Thomas Hayes, and others; late the estate of Samuel Hayes, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by

† WILLIAM GIBBONS, late Sheriff.

State of New-Jersey.

Council-Chamber, Nov. 2, 1786.

A PETITION from SAMUEL SHOBER, setting forth, that he lately assigned over all his estate real and personal to his creditors, and was admitted to the benefit of the insolvent act, in the State of Pennsylvania. That since his releasement from confinement, he has been prosecuted in this State by Susannah Medford, an inhabitant of the said State of Pennsylvania, for a debt contracted antecedent to the said assignment and releasement, and praying a law to exempt his person from imprisonment, was read, and thereupon

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to bring in a bill pursuant to his petition, on his advertising the purport of this order for at least three weeks, in the New-Jersey Gazette, and in one or more of the news-papers, printed in the city of Philadelphia. *A true copy from the Journals.*

BOWES REED, Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to bring in a bill, pursuant to the leave above granted, either at the present session of Assembly sitting at Trenton, in case the same shall continue after the publication of this advertisement for three weeks, or if they shall not, at the next sitting of the legislature wherever it shall be held. SAMUEL SHOBER.

Chester county, Nov. 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 20th day of this instant, at the house of Joseph Guest, in East Bradford, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation, situate in said township, bounded by lands of Thomas Gibbons, Emmer Jefferies and others, containing 193 acres, more or less. At the same time and place will be sold, horses, cows, &c. Likewise household and kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention; the whole taken in execution, by my predecessor, as the estate of said Guest, and to be sold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff. ¶

Chester county, Nov. 6, 1786.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the house of Peter Bell, in Kennet township, the following tracts of land, viz. one situate in said township, bounded by lands of Joseph Walters, William Hickman and others, containing 3 acres and an half, whereon is erected a tavern house, known by the name of Kennet Square. One other tract, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Jesse Miller, William Hickman and others, containing 65 acres; and one other tract, situate in the township of New-Garden, bounded by lands of Jonathan Johnston, Joel Baily and others. Also at the same time and place will be sold, horses, cows, &c. &c. with a variety of household and kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention; the whole taken in execution as the estate of said Peter Bell, by my predecessor, and to be sold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, Nov. 6 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 22d day of this instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Philip Donahoo, in the township of West-Nottingham, two Messuages and Tracts of Land, situate in said township, one bounded by lands of Joseph Smith, Robert Thomson and others, containing 50 acres. The other containing 47 acres, bounded by lands of the same; taken in execution as the estate of said Philip Donahoo, and to be sold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, Nov. 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 23d day of this instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Moiety or half part of 300 acres of patent land, now in the tenure of Jerman Davis, bounded by lands of James Williams, Philip Dougherty and others; this estate is situate on a very public road called the Gap Road, and where a public house is much wanted; late the estate of Gravenor Marsh, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, Nov. 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 25th day of this instant, at the house of John Robinson, in the township of West-Nantmill, a Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in said township, bounded by lands late of Robert Smith, William Clew, Edward George and others; taken in execution as the estate of said Robinson, and to be sold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, containing 208 acres, situate in East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, 22 miles from Wilmington, and 36 miles from Philadelphia, on the new road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia. On said plantation are erected a stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with 3 rooms on a floor, a good log barn, with other convenient buildings, a good stone milk-house, a never failing spring of water under it near the door, with apple and peach orchards, there are about 120 acres of plow-land near equally divided into six fields, with good springs of water in each field, 8 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made with small expence, the remainder good woodland, the whole remarkable good for pasture, and under good repair, the said premises are handy to mills and places of worship. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber on the premises, who will give an indisputable title, and possession next spring. 6 w. HUGH JORDAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD PLANTATION, containing 100 acres, with a dwelling-house, barn, stable, cow-house, hay-house, barrack, granary, a good spring of water with a stone house over it, a young orchard, and a variety of peach-trees; the land lies high and healthy, four streams of water running through the same, one a large stream, with a mill seat 16 or 18 feet fall, 15 or 16 acres of meadow, with pleanty of water for the same, many springs on the premises, distant from Philadelphia about 12 miles, in Marple township, Chester county.

Also to be sold, another Plantation, containing 51 acres, with a brick dwelling-house, barn, stable, orchard, a spring of water and house over it, 9 or 10 acres of meadow, with water for the same, about 8 miles from the city, in Upper Darby, Chester county. Enquire of THOMAS CRAIG, Inn-Keeper, in Market-street, Philadelphia, or of LAWRENCE HOWARD, on the above premises.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the First Session of the ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

TUESDAY, October 31, 1786. A. M.

Petitions from a number of inſolvent debtors, confined in the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, praying to be releaſed from confinement, were read, and committed.

Petitions from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Bucks were read, ſetting forth, that the act which impoſes an additional tax upon carriages, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue from articles of luxury and extravagance, doth not anſwer the good purpoſes intended by the legiſlature, and praying the ſame act may be amended, in ſuch manner as to diſcriminate between carriages uſed merely for the convenience of families, and thoſe which, from their profuſe expence, may with propriety be deemed articles of luxury.

Ordered to lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1786. A. M.

A petition from 868 inhabitants of the county of Dauphin was read, praying the ſeat of juſtice may be removed from Harriſburg to a more central part of the ſaid county.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from William Stewart was read, praying to be appointed Regiſter of Wills, &c. and Recorder of Deeds, in and for the county of Luzerne.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A motion was made by Mr. G. Clymer, ſeconded by Mr. Fitzſimons, and adopted, as follows, viz.

Whereas conſiderable profeſſional ſkill is frequently required to draught and prepare bills propoſed to be paſſed into laws: Therefore,

Reſolved, That this Houſe will, on Wedneſday next, elect a perſon of legal abilities to attend the committees of the Houſe, when ſo required by them, as their aſſiſtant in draughting and preparing any bills which they may be directed to report.

On motion made by Mr. Fitzſimons, ſeconded by Mr. C. Moore,

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Whitehill, Heiſter, Wright and C. Moore be a committee, to examine the annual expenditures of the civil liſt, and report a plan for leſſening the expences of government.

The letter from the Hon. Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq; read October 27th, was read the ſecond time, and referred to Meſſrs. G. Clymer, Logan and Dale, to report thereon.

A memorial from Samuel Preſton was read, ſuggeſting the propriety of opening a canal from the north-eaſt branch of the Suſquehanna to the Mohawk branch of Delaware, a diſtance not exceeding ſeven miles; that the turning ſaid branch in the Delaware would ſupply it with a ſufficiency of water to render it navigable at all ſeaſons of the year, whereby the trade of the ſtates of New-York and New-Jerſey would be diverted and brought to the city of Philadelphia; and praying he may be appointed to make an accurate ſurvey of thoſe rivers, and to take an exact level of the waters, and height of ground between them.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of George Rutter and Martin Jugiez, read October 28th, was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee.

On motion of Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Fitzſimons,

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Morris, Whitehill and D. Clymer be a committee, to draught and report inſtructions to the Delegates appointed to repreſent this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States.

On motion, Reſolved, That the Speaker be authoriſed to draw an order on the Treaſurer of this ſtate, in favor of Peter Zachary Lloyd, Eſq; for the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds, to enable him to pay the contingent expences of the Houſe, he to account therefor with the Comptroller-General.

The committee appointed October 30th, on the report and memorial of the Managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, November 2, 1786. A. M.

A return of the election of Repreſentatives to ſerve in Aſſembly for the county of Bedford was read; alſo a petition from a number of the inhabitants of the ſecond diſtrict for elections in the ſaid county, complaining of and remonſtrating againſt the conduct of the judges for the other diſtricts in not accepting their return; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſaid return and petition were read the ſecond time: Whereupon

Ordered, That the ſame be referred to Meſſrs. G. Clymer, Wynkoop, Evans, Dale and M'Calmont, to make report thereon.

The return of the annual election held in the county of Weſtmoreland was read, by which it appeared that William Findley, James Barr and Hugh H. Brackenridge, Eſquires, were duly returned as Repreſentatives for the ſaid county, for the enſuing year.

The return of the annual election held in the county of Fayette was read, by which it appeared that Theophilus Philips and John Gilchreeſt, Eſquires, were duly returned as Repreſentatives for the ſaid county, for the enſuing year.

James Hockley, Eſq; elected a Repreſentative for the county of Montgomery; James Barr, Eſq; for the county of Weſtmoreland; and John Gilchreeſt, Eſq; for the county of Fayette; appearing in the Houſe, were qualified conformably to the directions of the conſtitution, and admitted to take their ſeats.

The petition of the Preſbyterian congregation of New-London, in the county of Cheſter, read October 30th laſt, was read the ſecond time, and the prayer thereof granted.

A petition from John Camm, in behalf of himſelf and others, non-commiſſioned officers and privates, late belonging to the ſtate navy, was read, referring to their memorial read December 5th laſt, in the late Houſe of Aſſembly, praying for the depreciation due on their pay.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from John Fitch was read, praying leave to bring in a bill, inveſting him with an excluſive right to navigate veſſels propelled by the force of ſteam within the ſtate of Pennſylvania, for a certain term of years.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Joſhua Barney, late a Captain in the navy of this ſtate, was read, praying a grant of his commutation may be made him.

Ordered to lie on the table.

[To be continued.]

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

EVERY ſeſſion of Aſſembly produces freſh petitions for a diviſion of counties. I am ſurpriſed to hear ſome people object to granting theſe petitions. The more we multiply counties, the more we promote the ſettlement and improvement of the ſtate, and the more we facilitate the means of ſpreading knowledge among our citizens. Every thirty or forty ſquare miles ſhould have a court-houſe in its centre. Till this is the caſe, we ſhall never ſee knowledge and good government penetrate the remote and diſtant corners of the ſtate.

The principal objections to the increaſe of counties are, they add an undue and unjuſt weight to the Executive Council---they encreaſe the expences of government---and laſtly, they render the alteration of the conſtitution by a Council of Cenſors *for ever* impoſſible.

But theſe objections may be eaſily obviated.

1ſt. Let the Aſſembly, which contains an *equal* and *juſt* repreſentation of the people, reſume the power of appointing all ſuch officers, as are not mentioned by the conſtitution to belong to the Executive Council.

2d. Let only one half the Council ſit at one time. The members may eaſily make it convenient to attend in Council in rotation.

3d. To determine the great queſtion, whether the conſtitution ſhall be altered? let the Aſſembly paſs an act the year before the Cenſors meet, ordering every elector to write on the ticket which contains the names of the Cenſors, "a Convention," or "no Convention;" and if a majority of the people concur in a Convention, let the Cenſors call one; if they do not, let the conſtitution ſtand, and let every man do his beſt to ſupport it. In this way only will be known, whether our conſtitution is the child of the people, or of a party. It can ſtand long upon no other baſis, than the opinions and attachment of a *majority* of the people;---for the majority will govern without a conſtitution, if they cannot govern by ſuch a conſtitution as they approve of.

The *minority* of the laſt Council of Cenſors repreſented near *three fourths* of the people of Pennſylvania, and yet the people of Pennſylvania ſubmitted to be deprived by the majority of a Convention.

Nature knows nothing of the *votes of counties*. They are artificial creatures. She knows nothing but the *votes of men*. Liberty, meaſured out by counties, is like privileges defined by charters, in conteſts about the rights of nature.

To tell *men*, who claim theſe rights of nature, that they are contrary to the conſtitution, is as abſurd as it was in the minions of Charles the 1ſt. to tell his parliament, that the privileges of Engliſhmen were derived only from the crown.

The conſtitution of a ſtate is as much the offspring of a *majority* of the people, as a law. It is moreover as much in their power to alter it at *any time*, and in *any way* they pleaſe, as it is in their power to alter or repeal a law that affects or injures the whole body of the people. If this is not true, the people are the ſlaves of their conſtitution, and the framers of it are the original and perpetual rulers of the ſtate. But this is contrary to nature. They had no right to bind their conſtituents in ſuch a manner, as not to leave them in a ſituation to redreſs the defects of their government, by an election exactly the ſame as that by which they poſſeſſed their power, viz. by the votes of a *majority* of the people.

But I ſhall be told---my father ſubmitted to this right, altho' it was an *uſurped one*.---What then?---He had no more right to ſubmit for his poſterity, than he had to convey them as ſlaves, before they were born, to a Weſt-Indian planter.

If we were to judge of the uſefulneſs of a Council of Cenſors in our conſtitution, by the terrible conſequences to the honor and property of the ſtate which followed the experiment that was made of them a few years ago, every man would look forward with painful anxiety to the time of their next appointment. Who can think of a *fourth* part of the ſtate giving law to *three fourths*, or of Judges, Councillors and Aſſemblymen gravely ſitting in judgment upon their own actions---and of our being obliged to pay £ 10,000 for ſeeing this act of mock government---and not be aſhamed to confeſs that he is a Pennſylvanian?

A FRIEND TO EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) *October* 12.

The Creek Indians have lately received large ſupplies of ammunition from Penſacola, which, with their having warned the ſettlers to remove from the Oconee lands by the firſt of October next, leaves little or no room to doubt of a war taking place immediately.

Auguſta, October 7. The following letters were received the 4th inſtant:

John Haberſham, Eſquire, Chairman of the Board of Commiſſioners of Indian Affairs for the State of Georgia, Auguſta.

SIR, *Tuckabatchee Town, Sept.* 16, 1786.

A few days ſince I received a letter from Mr. John Galphin, dated Lower Towns, wherein he informed me that he had received diſpatches from the Commiſſioners of the ſtate of Georgia, and ſome for me, and requeſting that I would meet him in this town to receive them from his hands. He accordingly came to the Talaſee town, on the oppoſite ſide of the river to this town. After repeated invitations to come over, and as often refuſed, he ſent me over your letter of 15th Auguſt; and reſpecting the talk to the chiefs of this country, he has taken (from his inexperience) ſuch meaſures as muſt defeat the intention of it; meaſures directly contrary to the forms and uſages the Indians are accuſtomed to obſerve on ſuch occaſions; therefore you need not confide in any report he may make to you on this ſubject.

I ſpeak the ſenſe of a great majority of this nation, Sir, when I tell you, that it entirely reſts with yourſelves whether we war or not. If your ſtate is ſincere in its profeſſions of peace and friendſhip, give us the proof we deſire, by ordering all perſons that have ſettled themſelves on our hunting grounds to remove immediately from them into the proper boundary between the ſtate and this nation, as ſettled and agreed upon when it was a Britiſh government. Before ſuch meaſures are taken, the Indians will not put confidence in any talks that are ſent them. It is the wiſh of the nation to ſee the ſettlements on the Oconee lands abandoned. Thoſe are the principal grounds for quarrel and differences, and when they ſee it accompliſhed, they will then become ſteady and ſincere friends with you.

I am rather ſurpriſed that you expreſs ignorance of the repeated repreſentation we have ſent to your governors reſpecting encroachments, and it was owing to our never receiving ſatisfaction that induced us to reſolve to do ourſelves juſtice laſt ſpring, and to compel the people to remove.

Peace is equally the wiſh of our hearts as of yours, and we are equally with you prepared for war. But I hope, as you now know the cauſe of our diſcontents, the authority and influence of your Honorable Board will be exerted to remove them effectually, that we may be long friends.

My ſituation at preſent is ſuch that I cannot poſſibly travel, ſo that a proper repreſentation of this country will not attend at this time; but if matters are made agreeable to our deſires we will in the enſuing ſpring, April next, upon notice given. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your moſt obedient ſervant,

ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY.

P. S. I beg you to accept my apology for this ſcant paper; an inconvenience we are often ſubject to. Traders, generally illiterate, keep very little, and I have been diſappointed from Penſacola.

John Haberſham, Eſquire, Chairman of the Board of Commiſſioners, Georgia.

Gentlemen, Coweta, September 23, 1786.

I received your favor by Mr. Scott the expreſs, and explained your talk to the lower towns as plain as lay in my power, who all ſeemed very glad to hear of the invitation. As I could not well go up with Mr. Galphin and Mr. Scott to the upper towns, I muſt leave you to them; as they ſay the Indians had given out the brown days for their ſetting off, we may expect ſome of them will be down, but what number is not known until they do ſet off. I ſhall bring with myſelf the head men of the principal towns down here; but I am of opinion that Mr. M'Gillivray will ſtop the upper towns, if any of them are inclined to attend the treaty. However, I ſent myſelf to the white lieutenant of the Oakfuſkeys, and that he ſhould ſend for ſuch men as had adhered to any of their former treaties, that they might be preſent to ſpeak and give their reaſons, if they had any, for this was now the only time.

I have done my endeavour to bring all ſuch men as would be of any note, and I ſhall ſet off the 5th of October myſelf, and if any Indians ſhould be ahead of me I have deſired them to wait at the ford of Little River until they all come up, and there all to meet before we go in. I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

JAMES DUROUZEAUX.

P. S. The Coweta people have brought ten horſe loads of ammunition to their town from Penſacola; and I have been informed that Mr. M'Gillivray has got 2000 weight of gunpowder and 4000 weight of lead for the ſupport of his nation; but he has refuſed to give orders to the Caſſitaw people and Apachicolas, telling them, they would not take his talk.

October 19. A number of runaway Negroes (ſuppoſed to be upwards of 100) having ſheltered themſelves on Beleille Iſland, about 17 or 18 miles up Savannah river, and for ſome time paſt committed robberies on the neighbouring Planters, it was found neceſſary to attempt to diſlodge them. On Wedneſday the 11th inſtant, a ſmall party of militia landed and attacked them, and killed three or four, but were at laſt obliged to retreat for want of ammunition, having four of their number wounded. Same evening about ſunſet, 15 of the Savannah Light Infantry and three or four others drove in one of their out-guards, but the Negroes came down in ſuch numbers that it was judged adviſable to retire to their boats, from which the Negroes attempted to cut them off, but were prevented by Lieutenant Elfe of the Artillery, who commanded, with about eleven of the company, and had a field-piece on board, which he diſcharged three times with grape ſhot, and it is thought either killed or wounded ſome of them, as a good deal of blood was afterwards ſeen about the place to which the ſhot was directed. On Friday morning General Jackſon, with a party, proceeded to their camp, which they had quitted precipitately on his approach. He remained till Saturday afternoon, when he left the iſland, having deſtroyed as much rough rice as would have made 25 barrels or more if beat out, and brought off about 60 buſhels of corn, and 14 or 15 boats and canoes from the landing. He alſo burnt a number of houſes and huts, and deſtroyed about four acres of green rice. The loſs of their proviſions it is expected will occaſion them to diſperſe about the country, and it is hoped will be the means of moſt of them being ſoon taken up.

NEW-YORK, *November* 9.

By laſt evening's mail (which arrived at too late an hour for large extracts) we learn, that the ſhip Triumph arrived at Quebec on the 7th of September from Graveſend, with a number of Royal Officers, and the ſhip M'Donald from Glaſgow with ſeveral others, and 520 ſteerage paſſengers, ſaid to be the whole of a pariſh in the North of Scotland.---That on the 18th of September, the tranſport ſhip Sally arrived there from St. Criſtophers with four companies of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, &c.---From Albany, that the Governor of Canada has forbidden the Canadian and Nova-Scotia refugees, who have had lands granted them by this ſtate on Lake Champlain, ſettling at Point-o-Fair on ſaid lake; as it is a BRITISH GARRISON, which he alledges he has orders not to evacuate or ſurrender.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Nov. 2.

By accounts from New-York we are informed, that the legiſlature have paſſed a law at their late ſeſſion, obliging all maſters of ſhallops and coaſting veſſels from adjacent ſtates to enter and clear at the cuſtom-houſe, in the ſame manner as veſſels arriving from ſea: the act extends to all craft of twenty tons burthen, under penalty of one hundred pounds. This, we are told, has created ſome trifling diſturbance between the maſters of ſeveral New-England veſſels and the cuſtom-houſe officers. Thus we ſee the citizens of this ſtate, regardleſs as it were of paying their own debts, daily throwing into the treaſuries of others what undoubtedly ought to be put into their own. As if we were ſo many different nations, each ſtate is endeavouring to do ſomething for its own benefit, but ſeldom does without injuring ſome one of the union, not conſidering how neceſſary a perfect coincidence in principles and actions is to the rendering us a happy and flouriſhing people. The neceſſity of veſting more extenſive powers in Congreſs never appeared more requiſite than at preſent, as the union ſeems entirely deprived of a ſupreme body, and till there are ſome effectual ſteps taken, we are fearful little elſe but anarchy and confuſion will pervade theſe United States.

Let not (ſays a late writer) my dear countrymen, our national faith, like that of ancient Carthage, become proverbial and contemptuous; let not an immoderate zeal for liberty deſtroy our union, and thereby ſubject us to inſult and ſlavery; for though theſe ſtates, when cemented together under one common government, muſt become the envy and aſtoniſhment of an admiring world, and continue through ages to be free, ſovereign and independent; yet, if we ſhould be ſo unhappy as to be deaf to the voice of reaſon, and to poſtpone the conſideration of what may juſtly be termed our political ſafety, diſcord and diviſion would be the unavoidable conſequences, and the ſtates, at variance with one another, muſt become an eaſy prey to the pride and ambition of ſome foreign invader, or, what is ſtill worſe, muſt fall under the power of ſome aſpiring citizen, who, taking advantage of our weakneſs, may, upon the ruins of liberty, eſtabliſh tyranny and abſolute ſway.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 15.

By a gentleman from Baltimore we learn, that on Tueſday laſt a ſhip arrived at that port from Liverpool, which place ſhe left on the 6th of September, but was driven back by a violent gale of wind, on the 8th and 9th; ſhe afterwards ſailed on the 27th; and previous to her departure the Captain heard that the September Packet bound to New-York was alſo obliged to put back into Falmouth; and that great havock and deſtruction was made among the ſhipping in the Engliſh Channel, the gale exceeding in point of ſeverity any other in the remembrance of the oldeſt inhabitant. The crew of this veſſel ſaw a ſhip, which they took for a Dutchman, founder in the gale, and two or three others forced on ſhore.

Sunday laſt arrived, in eight days from Charleſton, the ſhips Philadelphia, and Charleſton Packet, Captains Strong and Allibone. Theſe veſſels left this port on the ſame day, about three weeks ago,------reached Charleſton nearly about the ſame period, and came up together Sunday morning. The Charleſton Packet carried away her main-top-maſt in coming up the river.

On Saturday morning laſt ſuddenly departed this life, HENRY HAYES, Eſquire, of the town of Darby, county of Cheſter; and on Sunday his remains were interred in the Friends burial ground, attended by a vaſt concourſe of people both from town and country. As this very reſpectable old gentleman lived univerſally beloved and eſteemed, ſo his death is generally bemoaned and regretted by all who knew him.

On Monday, the 6th inſt. five Light Infantry companies—a detachment of Artillery, and the Light Dragoons of the county, aſſembled on the commons of this city, took up a line of march, proceeded to a field on the Germantown Road, performed ſeveral evolutions and firings, returned to the Commons in the Evening (making a detour or circuitous march of near nine miles) expended the reſidue of their ammunition, prepared for the purpoſe, and thus concluded the parade exerciſe for the ſeaſon. Colonel Mentges, Inſpector General, was honored with the command on the occaſion.

His Catholic Majeſty's frigate Loretto, commanded by Don Thomas de Ugarte, arrived here on Sunday, the 5th inſt. in 47 days from Cadiz. She has been deſpatched from Old Spain for the officers and crew of the frigate Hero, which arrived at this port in June laſt, and was condemned by a ſurvey of ſhip carpenters, as totally unfit for ſea, or for any kind of ſervice.

*** A ſtated meeting of the *American Philoſophical Society*, will be held at the Univerſity, next Friday evening, at ſix o'clock.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary.

INTELLIGENCE from the WESTERN COUNTRY.

Extract of a letter from Captain Thomas Hutchins, dated Camp, at the junction of Wheeling Rivulet, and the Ohio, October 12, 1786, to his Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.

"The laſt letter I had the honor of writing to your Excellency was dated the 13th of September, 11 o'clock at night. I am now to inform your Excellency that in the afternoon of the 18th of the ſame month, when I had progreſſed almoſt 43 miles, as I was ſuperintending ſurveying the eighth range, I received from Major Hamtramack, by expreſs, the intelligence reſpecting the hoſtile intentions of the Indians, contained in the encloſed papers, No. 1 and 2."

(No. 1.)

Weſtmoreland County, ſſ.

The depoſition of George Brickell, of the county aforeſaid, taken the 13th of September, 1786.—Depoſeth and ſaith, that he left Ottaway River, about fifty miles below the Lower Sanduſky, the 5th of this inſtant September, that there were ſeventeen hundred Indian warriors aſſembled at the Shawaneſe towns, and that their number in a ſhort time would be two thouſand; that their intentions were to ſtrike firſt the Wheeling ſettlement and lower down the Ohio; that all the nations were joined and held a treaty on the 5th at Lower Sanduſky, which began early in the morning and laſted till after dark; that they had lately brought into the Shawaneſe towns thirteen or fourteen ſcalps and four priſoners, two of which were women, whom the Indians burnt before the mens faces, the men were to ſhare the ſame fate in a few days: that the womens names were Moore, one the wife of a Captain Moore, the other her daughter; that Samuel Bealer, who had this ſummer removed to the Indian country from Wheeling ſettlement, and his family were all killed; that a Captain Cadwell read his papers among the Indians, particularly land warrants, as he this deponent believes from theſe and other circumſtances, and from the information given him by every perſon in that country, the whole of the Indian nations are determined to ſtrike in the fall when they get their corn ſecured, excepting the Corn-planter, who has refuſed to join them *as yet*; that there has been a reinforcement of troops at Detroit this fall, in three veſſels, but does not know the number; that one Williams, a half-blooded Indian, told this deponent and the others with him, that if the Indians knew they were informed of what was going on, they would be killed before they got home, and further this deponent ſaith not.

Signed GEORGE BRICKELL.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before
GEORGE WALLACE.

Thomas Girty of Pitt townſhip, who was in company with the beforementioned George Brickell, depoſeth and ſaith, that the beforementioned Williams told him that the Indians were going to war; that Williams had this information from one Abraham Kuhn, a white man, who is married to an Indian women, by which means he is made a Wyandot Chief; that this deponent went into the Council Houſe on the 3d inſtant; and ſaw the Indians ſitting in Council, and upon being informed who this deponent was, they were ſilent; that this deponent was aſked frequently if Hutchins was gone to run the line, which this deponent denied, and was told at the ſame time that the Indians meant to cut him off and all his men; that the Cherokees and Shawaneſe chaſed Cayaſuta, when he went to Mingoe town with a ſpeech to the Indians, deſiring them not to go to war againſt the Americans, and would have killed him, had he not made his eſcape, and further this deponent ſaith not.

Signed his THOMAS † GIRTY. mark.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before
GEORGE WALLACE.

Fort Pitt, September 14, 1786.

(No. 2.)

A man who for many reaſons wiſhes his name not to be known, makes the following report;

That he was made priſoner ſix years ago by the Britiſh and Indians, and has ſince generally reſided in the Indian country; that he left Lower Sanduſky the 5th inſtant; that in the courſe of laſt ſpring the nations on the waters of the ſouth ſide of Lake Eire, on the Miamis and Wabaſh, held frequent Councils amongſt themſelves; that afterwards ſome from each of the nations went to the northward to hold a Council with the Six Nations; that a great number of Chiefs were in Council a conſiderable time at a place to the north of Lake Ontario, that no interperter or perſon who underſtood Engliſh, or who was not called to this Council, was admitted, that the Wyandot Chiefs were there when Mr. Springer (a meſſenger from Captain Hutchins) arrived at the Lower Sanduſky, and returned to the Upper Sanduſky, the day or day before that Mr. Springer ſet off from Upper Sanduſky to go back to Captain Hutchins (Upper Sanduſky is diſtant from the Lower thirty miles.)—That ſeventy warriors of the Six Nations were expected ſoon after, who with Chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, &c. were to go to the Shawaneſe towns, where a large body of Indians were already collected with hoſtile intentions, the reaſon of their being already aſſembled is, their having received information that their country is to be ſurveyed, which they are determined to oppoſe at all events—this is not only the ſentiments of thoſe already aſſembled, but that of all the young men of the Indian nations, who ſay that they will put their old men, women and children behind them, and will defend their country to the laſt extremity if they are beaten they will deſtroy what they cannot carry off, and will remove to the ſetting of the ſun—they will give up all within the Pennſylvania Line, for that they have promiſed, but no more. They are determined that the Line now cutting by Pennſylvania, ſhall bound them to the ſun riſing, and the Ohio ſhall be the boundary between them and the Big Knife.* They frequently enquired if Captain Hutchins was out, and ſay the moment they hear of his beginning to ſurvey, five hundred men will march from the Shawaneſe towns to cut him off—that this will be the caſe, the informant verily believes, for they all ſeem greatly exaſperated, and they are more united and better prepared in all reſpects for war, than ever they were during the time of his reſidence amongſt them—he adds that juſt before he left Lower Sanduſky he was informed that ſome of the young men intended to kill Mr. Springer, who was then at Upper Sanduſky, that he immediately diſpatched a man and horſe to bring him to where he was, but Springer was gone before the arrival of the man at Upper Sanduſky; that he was told, that when the purport of Springer's meſſage was known at the Shawaneſe towns, the young men were ſo angry at it, that they would not ſuffer their Chiefs to hold a council, which is cuſtomary when they receive any news of conſequence; he further ſays, that thirteen ſcalps and four priſoners were brought into the Shawaneſe towns; that two of the priſoners (women) were burned, they were mother and daughter, of the name of Moore, their names were known by papers found with them.

* *State of Virginia.*

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the intelligence delivered by the abovementioned perſon to me.

(Signed) WILLIAM FERGUSON.
Captain of Artillery.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, October 10.

"The information I have given ought to be kept ſecret for my ſake; and I communicate it in the greateſt confidence that it will not be divulged; but depend upon it, troops are pouring into Nova Scotia and Canada, from home, every day; the poſts in the weſt of the U. S. are daily fortifying; the garriſons are encreaſed; commiſſioners from Vermont are at this moment in treaty with the Britiſh commiſſioners at Montreal, to bring about a union with the old government; a ſtorm is gathering over your republics, more terrible than they have ever experienced; nay, the thunder is now on the point of breaking upon your heads. God grant that you may get ſeaſonable and authentic intelligence, that you may be prepared to reſiſt the ſhock!"

On the 14th of Aug. this year, died at Alloa, in Scotland, the Rev. Wm. Moncrieff, miniſter of the goſpel, and profeſſor of divinity to the Aſſociate Synod of Edinburgh. He was ſon to the late Alexander Moncrieff, A. M. of Colforgie, and ſucceeded his father as profeſſor of divinity, 1762:—He poſſeſſed all that learning, piety and zeal for reformation principles in an eminent degree, for which his father was ſo diſtinguiſhed in his day.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, November 9, 1786. A. M.

THE report of the committee, read November 4th, on the petition of the Rector, Church-Wardens and Veſtrymen of the united Epiſcopal churches of Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, in the city of Philadelphia, was read the ſecond time; Whereupon

Reſolved, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill, agreeably to the prayer of their petition, they giving ſix weeks notice thereof in one or more of the newſpapers of the city of Philadelphia.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

WHEREAS Dr. John Kearſley, the elder, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, in his laſt will and teſtament, did order his executors to ſell a certain lot or piece of ground in the Northern Liberties, which he purchaſed of Levi Budd and Thomas Hart, and directed that the money ariſing from the ſale ſhould be applied by the Rector, Church-Wardens and Veſtry of Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, in the ſaid city, for the time being, for the purpoſe of building an Infirmary or Alms-Houſe, to be called Chriſt-Church Hoſpital, for the reception and accommodation of poor and ancient women, members of their communion: And whereas the executors in his laſt will mentioned are all deceaſed, and no conveyance of the ſaid eſtate can now be made: Notice is therefore hereby given, that in purſuance of the foregoing reſolution of the Honorable the General Aſſembly, a bill will be preſented to the Houſe, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law, impowering certain perſons, therein to be named, to ſell and convey the ſaid lot or piece of ground, agreeably to the directions of the teſtator.

Philadelphia, November 8, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 22d inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuages and lots of ground, viz.

No. 1. A certain three ſtory brick meſſuage, a two and a half ſtory brick building (18 feet deep by 13 feet wide) a brick kitchen and lot or piece of ground, on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Vine-ſtreet aforeſaid 16 feet (at the diſtance of 50 feet from the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet) and 90 feet in depth; together with the privilege of a two feet and two thirds of a foot alley, on the weſt ſide of ſaid lot; bounded on the eaſt by ground of the heirs of ------- Ford, deceaſed, and other ground of John Kling, on the north by ground of William Coates, on the weſt by ground of John Young, and on the ſouth by Vine-ſtreet aforeſaid---Alſo, the ſix following lots of ground, viz.

No. 58. A lot lying on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill Front-ſtreet (at the diſtance of 69 feet and 2 inches ſouth of Race or Saſſafras-ſtreet) containing in breadth north and ſouth 34 feet and 8 inches, and extending in depth eaſt and weſt 132 feet; bounded on the north by land late of Stephen Watts, on the weſt by lot No. 72, on the ſouth by lot No. 59, and on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 59. A lot of ground, which adjoins the laſt deſcribed lot, contains in breadth north and ſouth 34 feet and 8 inches, and in depth eaſt and weſt 132 feet; bounded north by lot No. 58, on the weſt by lot No. 73, on the ſouth by ground of ---------, and on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 72. A lot adjoining to the back end of lot No. 58 (and lies at the diſtance of 69 feet and 2 inches ſouth of Race-ſtreet) and fronts on Aſheton-ſtreet, containing in breadth north and ſouth 34 feet 8 inches, and in depth eaſt and weſt 132 feet; bounded on the ſouth by lot No. 73, on the eaſt by lot No. 58, on the north by ground of Stephen Watts, and on the Weſt by Aſheton-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 73. Adjoining lot No. 72, contains in breadth north and ſouth 34 feet 8 inches, and in depth eaſt and weſt 132 feet; bounded on the ſouth by ground of ---------, on the eaſt by lot No. 59, on the north by lot No. 72, and on the weſt by Aſheton-ſtreet.

No. 86. Lying on the weſt ſide of Aſheton-ſtreet (at the diſtance of 69 feet and two inches ſouth of Race-ſtreet) containing in breadth north and ſouth 34 feet and 8 inches, and in depth eaſt and weſt 148 feet; bounded on the north by ground of Stephen Watts, on the weſt by Schuylkill, on the ſouth by lot No. 87, and on the eaſt by Aſheton-ſtreet.

No. 87. Adjoins lot No. 86, containing in breadth north and ſouth 34 feet 8 inches, and in depth 148 feet, into the river Schuylkill; bounded on the north by lot No. 86, on the weſt by Schuylkill, on the ſouth by ground of ---------, and on the eaſt by Aſheton-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John Kling, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, Nov. 10, 1786.

TAKEN up treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, Oct. 23d, a ſmall red COW, with a white face, and white under her belly, the end of her tail white, branded on the off horn with three letters, none of which ſo plain as to be underſtood, except the laſt which is R. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in two months from the date hereof. ¶ JOHN GROVER.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Upper Darby, the 27th of October, two MARE COLTS, ſuppoſed to be two years old laſt ſpring, one of them a black, the other a pale dun, with a blaze in the face. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. Nov. 7, 1786. ¶ MATTHEW ASH.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 5th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Union townſhip, Berks county, adjoining on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, 9 miles below Reading-town, and one from Birdſborough iron works, containing 295 acres of land, 120 whereof are cleared, 14 acres of which is good meadow, and as much more may be made at a ſmall expence, the land all freſh, lying exceeding well for cultivation, and capable of great improvement, being well watered by ſeveral ſprings and ſtreams running through ſaid plantation, whereon is a good bearing orchard of the beſt kind of fruit, a convenient dwelling-houſe, with a well of good water at the door, a barn and ſtabling, with other out-houſes.

Likewiſe an iſland in Schuylkill, oppoſite ſaid plantation, containing 5 acres, now abounding with valuable timber; the title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion may be had the 16th day of April next. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes either before or on the day of ſale, where the terms will be made known, and due attendance given, by

Nov. 8, 1786. ¶ CALEB HARRISON, or Sons.

Wilmington, October 18, 1786.

WE the ſubſcribers having an excellent wharff, good ſtores and ſtables, as alſo a good ſhallop provided, intend tranſporting of flour, &c. from this place to Philadelphia, at ſix-pence per barrel. Our factors, viz. Jonathan Rumford, and Abijah Dawes, whoſe ſituation is equal to any in that place, will receive and diſpoſe of all flour received from us, on the moſt moderate terms; they have excellent ſtores ready provided to ſtore flour, if in caſe the owner or owners of any flour, &c. ſhould rather ſtore than take the market-price. All orders ſhall be ſtrictly adhered to, and every exertion given to obtain the beſt price, and to make the millers or farmers the quickeſt payments. We flatter ourſelves, that all thoſe who may ſee cauſe to employ us, will meet with general ſatisfaction. Flour can often be ſold here out of the waggons to the merchants of this place, and as trade increaſes it will be more ſo;---and wine, rum, ſugar, coffee, ſalt, &c. may be had of the ſubſcribers.

JAMES GIBBONS,
¶ 6 W. JONATHAN RUMFORD.

N. B. Said Dawes's have for ſale, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, burr millſtones of various ſizes.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, dwelling-houſe, barn and griſt-mill, ſituate in the townſhip of Milford, and county of Bucks, about 38 miles from Philadelphia, containing 120 acres of land, moſt of which is well timbered, bounded by lands of Chriſtian Clymer, Jacob Clymer and Swamp creek. It is in an extraordinary good ſituation for country work, on a ſteady ſtream of water, and has been in great repute as a country mill for a great number of years. The conditions of ſale will be known by applying to ROBERT MORRIS, miller, near Frankford. ¶

For CHARLESTON,

The Sloop PILGRIM,

Samuel Williams, Maſter,

Will ſail the 25th Inſtant.

For Terms of Freight, or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on Board, lying at Bickley's Wharff, or to

T. Wallace & J. Donaldſon. jun.

Cheſter county goal, Nov. 7, 1786.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

BROKE goal the night of the 6th inſtant, a certain James Rogan, committed for forgery and larceny; had on when he went away, a brown cloth coat and waiſtcoat, fuſtian overhalls, a half worn caſtor hat, ſtrong leather ſhoes, with large pewter buckles. Likewiſe went off at the ſame time, a certain Matthew Tool, who was committed for running away from his maſter; had on when he went away, a brown cloth coat, a red waiſtcoat, corduroy breeches, worſted ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, a ſmall wool hat bound round. Any perſon or perſons apprehending the above deſcribed fellows, and delivering them to any goal in this ſtate, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

Reading, October 27, 1786.

BY virtue of a precept, or writ of Scire Facias, iſſued by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the General Loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 2d day of December next, at the premiſes, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Amity townſhip and county of Berks, bounded by lands of of Iſaac Boone, Thomas Bloomfield, William Winter and others, containing 199 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate late of William Dehart, deceaſed, and to be ſold by PETER FILBERT, Sheriff. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, on the 31ſt of October in the evening, a certain Archibald M'Collom, about 18 years of age, fair complexion, red hair, talkative in company, and forward in behaviour; took with him a ſtriped linſey jacket, the upper jacket brown, cut in the ſailor faſhion. Whoever takes up the ſaid runaway, and confines him in any goal in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſhall receive ONE DOLLAR reward, from

Nov. 13, 1786. ¶ JOHN MAGEE.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, on Sunday evening, the 12th inſtant, two German ſervants, one named Johann George Geiſſel, about 20 years of age, a chunkey thick ſet fellow, has ſtrait dark brown hair, dark complexion and a down look; had on a round hat, with a ribbon and buckle, light drab coat with yellow buttons, a dark orange coloured jacket, black cotton velvet breeches, white ribbed ſtockings and old ſhoes, with ſquare buckles, he pretends to underſtand the ſtone-cutters buſineſs, as alſo a maſon and bricklayar. The other named Tobias Shaubhut, a taylor by trade, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a ſmooth face, dark hair, tied behind; had on a dark green coat, white jacket, nankeen breeches, cotton ſtockings with black ſtripes round them, and new ſhoes.---They both ſpeak broken Engliſh, and lately arrived here from London. They were ſeen about nine o'clock the ſame evening in Campingtown. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM STILES, ſtone-cutter, in Third-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, or WILLIAM WOOD, taylor, in Third-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet. November 14, 1786. ¶

Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, Nov. 13, 1786.

BROKE in the ſubſcriber's incloſure, on Thurſday night, the ſecond of this inſtant November, a red COW, with neither brand nor ear-mark, but has a ſmall hole bored through each horn. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN WENTZ. §

TO be ſold by way of public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of this inſtant, at the dwelling-houſe of Ann Bogge, in Goſhen, Cheſter county, within two miles and a half of the New Court-houſe, a tract of excellent land, late the property of Samuel Phipps, deceaſed, containing one hundred and forty four acres and allowance. On ſaid plantation is erected a large and well finiſhed ſtone houſe and kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, a large quantity of meadow may be made at a ſmall expence, and there is a ſufficient quantity of timber; it is very ſuitable for any public buſineſs, as it lies on the croſs roads, one leading to Philadelphia, and the other to the New Court-houſe. The conditions of ſale will be made known, and reaſonable credit and due attendance given, by

PHINEAS MASSEY, and) Executors.
Nov. 4, 1786. ISAAC LEWIS,)

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber (wife of John Warrier, of Upper Darby, in the county of Cheſter) was on the 21ſt of October, 1786, accuſed before Iſaac Howell, Eſq; of the city of Philadelphia, with ſtealing ſeveral pails of butter from the houſe of Adam Sitters, Inn-Keeper, in Strawberry Alley, Philadelphia, did call myſelf Elizabeth Holmes, the wife of Abraham Holmes, of Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, to the great injury of her character and reputation. Now in order to clear Elizabeth Holmes from the infamy of my wicked conduct, I, Elizabeth Warrier, do publicly declare, that I did aſſume her name in order to extricate myſelf, and have the charge againſt me made up. And for the deception which I have impoſed upon the public in the above inſtance and the aſperſion of her character, I do publicly condemn, and publiſh to the world. Witneſs my hand. ELIZABETH WARRIER.

Cheſter County, ſſ.

The above declaration was read to Elizabeth Warrier, and acknowledged by her to be the truth, which ſhe ſigned before me, Thomas Levis, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Peace for Cheſter county, the 31ſt day of October, 1786.

† THOMAS LEVIS.

THIS is to inform all perſons whom it may concern, that, Whereas a certain JOHN CORNAL (alias) ZEBULON DICKINSON, now in gaol in the county of Lancaſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, was convicted of horſe ſtealing in the court of ſaid county, in the laſt May ſeſſions: And whereas the commitment of the ſaid John Cornal (alias) Zebulon Dickinſon was continued on ſuſpicion of having ſtolen horſes out of the neighbourhood of Fiſh-Kill, in the ſtate of New-York; one of William B. Elgor, and another from a certain John Darlond. This is alſo to inform the ſaid Elgor and Darlond, that the ſaid John Cornal (alias) Zebulon Dickinſon has received his puniſhment inflicted on him, paid his fine, and will be diſcharged in three weeks from the date of this advertiſement, unleſs removed.

Given under my hand at Lancaſter this 1ſt day of Nov. 1786.

JOHN OFFNER, Gaoler.

Lancaſter, November 1, 1786.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1786.

LOST, this Afternoon, about five

o'Clock, in going from Market-ſtreet, along Third-ſtreet, to the BANK,

Three Bank NOTES,

TWO of which are for One Hundred Dollars each, and the other for Ten Dollars. Alſo a CHECK, drawn by Meſſieurs Turnbull, Marmie, and Co. in favor of William Amberſon, for Three Hundred Dollars. Whoever has found them, and will leave them at the bar of the Old Coffee-Houſe, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. ¶

Blockley, Philadelphia county, November 1, 1786.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſtures of the ſubſcribers, in the night of the 24th ult. the following creatures, a dark iron grey Mare, 5 years old, had a pair of old ſhoes on before, near 14 hands high, carries well, is long ſided, light grey in the forehead, has a wart a few inches below one of her eyes, full and deep breaſted, higher before than behind, ſtands firm on her legs, a natural long trotter and canters, moves light and eaſy, ſtands fire of ſmall arms, a long ſwitch tail, and white at the end. The other a bay Gelding, 3 years old laſt ſpring, a natural trotter, ſhod before, about 15 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has not been dock'd, nor any hair cut off any part; he has been rode but little, and will not be eaſily put out of a trot into a canter till he goes pretty faſt; he carries low, with his noſe a little forward, has a remarkable ſcar on his near thigh, occaſioned by the cut of a ſpike when young. Whoever ſecures the above creatures and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty Shillings for the mare, and Fifty Shillings for the horſe.

PETER WORRALL,
¶ BENJAMIN BRANNAN.

N. B. The dark iron-grey mare, advertiſed to be taken up by James Gaſs and James Weſt, conſtables, proves not to be the above mare.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the Admiral Warren, on the Lancaſter road, to the Old White Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, the third door from the corner in Elbow-lane. He is now well ſtocked with the beſt of liquors, lodging, good hay and excellent ſtables, where all who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend, that the beſt care will be taken by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

Philadelphia, Oct 30, 1786. ¶ PETER MATHER.

JOHN RUDOLPH,

TOBACCONIST and SNUFF-MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform his friends, and the public in general, that the partnerſhip of *Shaw* and *Rudolph* is by mutual conſent diſſolved, and that he has removed from the ſtore, formerly occupied by the partnerſhip, into Arch-ſtreet, the ſecond door above the New-ferry, where he ſolicits the favour of his former friends. §

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the Sixteenth of the Eleventh Month next, commonly called November, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Pim, late of Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed,

THAT VALUABLE GRIST and SAW-MILL, and Plantation, whereon William Pim now lives, ſituated in the townſhip of Sadſbury, and county aforeſaid, containing 157 acres of deeded land, with 30 acres of warranted woodland joining the ſaid tract. There are on ſaid plantation, a good bearing orchard, a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, with ſeveral other outhouſes, nine or ten acres of watered meadow, and as much more may be made at a ſmall expence. The ſale to begin at two of the clock on ſaid day, on the premiſes, where the conditions will be made known, by

¶
26th of 10th mo. 1786. JOHN PIM, Executor.

To be Sold by public Vendue.

At the Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the fifteenth day of November next, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

TWO undivided third parts of 24000 acres of Land, ſituate on Lachewaxin and Middle creeks, in the county of Northampton. From a great part of the land there is navigation to the city of Philadelphia. A draught and deſcription of the land will be ſhewn at the Coffee-Houſe before the time of ſale.

JOSEPH FEW,

At his Manufactory, at the Drawbridge,

MANUFACTURES and SELLS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

The different QUALITIES of

MUSTARD.

He will take Muſtard-ſeed in exchange, or give for it 32*s.* per buſhel, or 1*s.* per quart, dry meaſure. tf.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On TUESDAY, the Twenty-firſt of November, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A Valuable Plantation in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, on the old York road, 18 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing upwards of 134 acres of land (late the eſtate of Iſaac Hough, deceaſed) 100 acres of which are cleared; thereon is a good two-ſtory ſtone houſe, a very commodious barn, 25 by 65½ feet, adjoining which is a long convenient ſhed; there are alſo ſeveral other houſes, ſuch as milk-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, chair-houſe, &c. beſides two out tenements, which rent reſpectively for four and five pounds per annum. To deſcribe this place any further ſeems almoſt needleſs, as it is ſo well known. For the information of ſtrangers it may be neceſſary to ſay, that it is in the neighbourhood of ſeveral mills and meeting-houſes, and that from the ſituation of the country, the excellency of the ſoil, the proportion of meadow and wood land, the improvements, and the general good order in which this place now is, renders it inferior to but few of the ſame ſize within the ſtate. One hundred pounds of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in four months from the day of ſale, when an indiſputable title will be made, and poſſeſſion given the firſt day of April, by

Oct. 23, 1786. EDITH HOUGH, Executrix, and
† JOHN HOUGH, Executor.

Was FOUND,

ABOUT two weeks ago, on the road between Philadelphia and Cheſter, a little beyond Gray's Ferry, a SILVER WATCH, the chryſtal, hour and minute hands gone. The owner, by applying to Michael Minier, (ſmith) at his ſhop in Race, near Sixth-ſtreet, proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again. Philad. Tenth mo. 31ſt, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Soullard and Benjamin Newton, inſolvent debtors, now confined in the gaol of Cumberland county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas, on Friday, the firſt day of December next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the property of the ſaid inſolvents ſhall not be made, and their bodies be releaſed from confinement, agreeable to an act of the legiſlature of the ſaid ſtate, made and provided for that purpoſe.

October 22, 1786. JOHN SOULLARD,
† BENJAMIN NEWTON.

WHEREAS my wife Grace eloped from me, and is daily contracting debts on my account without my knowledge or conſent; public notice is therefore hereby given to all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this day.

Downes townſhip, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, Oct. 12, 1786. DAVID PAGE.
‡

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, in the night of the 26th or 27th inſtant, a black MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, between 7 and 8 years old, one hind foot white, and ſome white in the other, old ſhoes on her fore feet, a few white hairs on her forehead, and a ſmall white ſpot on each ſide of the top of her head under the bridle, lengthy and well made, and in good order, a ſhortiſh dock ſwitch tail, trots all, is very mare faced, and carries lowiſh. The above reward will be given for ſaid mare, and ſecuring the thief to conviction, or SIX DOLLARS for the mare, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

October 30, 1786. ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS.

CAME to the plantation of Thomas Roberts, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the middle of laſt month, a black COW, with a white face, breaſt and legs, marked on one of her horns M. J. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

October 13, 1786. ‡

Work-Houſe, Philadelphia, October 23, 1786.

THIS is to inform LEONARD KING, of New-Caſtle county, in the ſtate of Delaware, near a place called Middleton, and SAMUEL WEST, of ſaid ſtate, that there is now in cuſtody of the ſubſcriber two Negroe men, one who calls himſelf JOSEPH M'CAULAY, who has acknowledged he is the property of ſaid Leonard King. The other calls himſelf ABRAHAM, and ſays he is the property of the abovementioned Samuel Weſt. The owners are deſired ſpeedily to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

JESSE CROSSLEY, Keeper, &c.

N. B. There is in ſaid Work-houſe, a Negroe Wench, to be ſold cheap for caſh. She can be recommended.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the ſtore-houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown, Cæcil county, Maryland, was feloniouſly broke open on Thurſday night, being the 5th inſtant, and the ſubſcriber robbed of the following goods, viz. Three pieces dark chintz, 9 pieces of calico of different colours, 3 pieces corduroy plain ground, 1 ditto twilled, in all 60 yards, 3 pieces of all cotton ſpotted velvet, ſeveral remnants of ſpotted and ſtriped velvers, 4 mens fine hats, 1 piece of white ſuperfine broad cloth, 14 yards, one ſilver ſtock buckle, with caſh to the amount of 20l. Whoever apprehends ſaid robbers, or any one of them, ſo as the owner may get his goods again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid

Charleſtown, Oct. 8, 1786. ALEXANDER SMITH.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Draw-bridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

Juſt Imported in the Mercury, and to be Sold at the STORE of

Thomas & Drinker,

On the weſt ſide of *Front*, near *Arch-ſtreet*,

STRIPED duffils,
7-4, 8-4 and 9-4 ſtout roſe blankets,
Double milled drab broad cloths,
6-4 cloths of well aſſorted colours, from 6/6 per yd. and upward,
Blue and red ſtrouds,
Coatings, naps and flannels, &c.

ALSO, A variety of other goods, among which are,
Sheet-iron in boxes,
Copper in ſheets and bottoms,
Mill ſaws, ſad irons,
Copper tea-kettles, braſs warming-pans,
Waggon-boxes, braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs,
Cutlery, braſs furniture,
Pewter by the caſk or ſmaller quantity,
Sadlery, nails,
Felt, caſtor and beaveret hats, by the hogſhead or dozen. And
Five pipes of excellent Madeira wine of vintage 1782. 6w

This Day is Publiſhed. Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the NEW BOOK STORE in Second-ſtreet, ſecond Door above Cheſnut-ſtreet---A new EDITION of

1. THE art of preſerving health: a poem, By John Armſtrong, M. D. Price 2*s.*

2. Conſiderations on the order of Cincinnatus: to which are added ſeveral original papers relative to that inſtitution: tranſlated from the French of the count de Mirabeau, 2/6.

3. Elements of mathematics: comprehending geometry, conic ſections, menſuration and ſpherics: illuſtrated with 30 copper-plates: for the uſe of ſchools, by John Weſt, of the univerſity of St. Andrew, 15*s.*

Of Thomas Dobſon, alſo, may be had,

Ferguſon's aſtromomy explained upon ſir Iſaac Newton's principles; Ferguſon's eaſy introduction to aſtronomy, for young gentlemen and ladies; Simſon's elements of Euclid, with Euclid's data and elements of plain and ſpherical trigonometry; Cunn's Euclid; Douglaſs's Euclid; Simſon's elements of conic ſections; Hamilton Moore's practical navigator; Nicholſon's navigation; Gibſon's ſurveying; Wards's poſthumous works; Martin's philoſophical grammar.

Thomſon's, univerſal calculation, or merchant's, tradeſman's and family's aſſiſtant, in 280 tables; ſhewing the value of any number of articles from 1 to 10,000, and from one farthing to thirty ſhillings.

Thomſon's tables of intereſt at 3, 4, 4½ and 5 per cent.

Hamilton's introduction to merchandize, containing arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, &c. 2 vols. Perry's man of buſineſs, and gentleman's aſſiſtant, containing arithmetic, book-keeping, &c. Arithmetic, by Bonnycaſtle, Dilworth, Scott, Gordon, Hutton, Wilſon, Gadeſby, Mair, &c. Alſo, ſchool bibles, family bibles of different ſizes, new teſtaments, printed in Philadelphia, on a fine paper, as cheap as thoſe imported, ſpelling books, primers, Davidies by Ellwood, Engliſh grammar by Aſh, Buchanan, Lowth, &c. pſalters, Watt's pſalms and hymns either ſeparately or together, Fiſher's young mans's companion, a variety of books of devotion and entertainment, wrapping paper large and ſmall, writing paper various kinds, drawing paper, parchment, blank books of various ſizes, ledgers, day books, journals, quills, ink powder, ink ſtands various kinds, ſealing wax, wafers by the box, ounce or pound, pocket books, &c. &c. &c.

Wholeſale and Retail. c t f.

Imported in the ſhip Grange, and other veſſels from England and now opening for ſale, by

William and John Sitgreaves,

In Front, three doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

An extenſive Variety of

Low priced WOOLLENS,

AMONG which are ſtriped and roſe blankets of all ſizes, coatings and duffils, common and double milled broadcloths, bearſkins and fearnoughts, plains and halfthicks, green and mottled rugs, flannels and baize, emboſſed ſerges, ſpotted ſwanſkins, ſtriped linceys, milton coverlets, kendal cottons, wildbore and narrow camblets, velverets, honeycombs and corduroys, a great variety of hair and worſted pluſh, jeans, durants, calimancoes, a very neat aſſortment of kentings, kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, ſtriped ticking, worſted hoſe, &c. &c. Alſo, Powder, ſhot, lead, guns, pewter, and ſeine twine.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1786. 6 w.

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